

WAR NEWS.

IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL— GEN. HUNTER'S NEGRO BRIGADE.

The Atlantic, which arrived on Saturday at New York, the Commercial says, brings intelligence that a negro brigade was in process of formation at Port Royal, by order of Gen. Hunter. Between five and six hundred "contrabands" have been enlisted from Beaufort, Ladies' Island, and Port Royal. One regiment of one thousand men is complete. Captain Siverton, formerly Quartermaster in chief of Gen. Hunter's division, will be assigned to the command as Brigadier General. The others are to be taken from the volunteers, to be brought along in official positions. Orders from our informant assure us that the army under General Hunter, because of his orders for organizing a negro brigade. A number of officers, he says, have resigned, and others have declared their intention to do so.

The negroes, as a general thing, it is further said, are not in favor of the organization. Large numbers of them have fled, fearing that if they remained near the army, they would be impressed.

The health of the army was improving and the soldiers were in excellent spirits. No important movements have taken place of late. The news of the war on the peninsula had not reached Port Royal. Port Royal was almost completely repaired.

The New York Express says:

The proclamation of Gen. Hunter was received very unfavorably by nearly all the officers. Some, none of whom had gone so far as to express their dissatisfaction within the hearing of the general.

The negro regiment, now organizing at Port Royal, is being drilled every day, and their appearance is said to be provocative of great mirth among the white soldiers. On Tuesday last, they were reviewed by Gen. Hunter, but they looked more like the recruits of Falstaff than soldiers of an organized army.

The regularly enlisted soldiers are not at all pleased with this arrangement, and are not at all backward in expressing their dislike of their new brother-soldiers. The negroes are quartered near the quartermaster's department. The colonel of a New York regiment, a gentleman well known in the first division, is spoken of as the colonel to the negroes, and ultimately as their brigadier.

THE PRESS ON HUNTER'S PROCLAMATION.

The National Intelligencer contains an article, three columns in length, denouncing Gen. Hunter's proclamation.

[From the Philadelphia American—Rep.]

We do not hesitate to say that for this monstrous usurpation of power, for this inconceivable folly and recklessness, so totally uncalled for and unjustifiable by every consideration, Gen. Hunter should be permanently and ignominiously suspended. We do not, however, advise dealing with him to put a stop to them.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer—Rep.]

What could have impelled so good a general to make a proclamation so wild in its statement of facts, so impulsive as to its probable effects, and so violently opposed to the officially declared policy of both the national executive and national legislature, surpasses comprehension.

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE PROCLAMATION.

The Courier des Etats Unis, (French paper in New York,) is very severe on the Hunter proclamation, which it looks upon as only another evidence of the disposition of the abolitionists to pervert the war for the Union into a "savage raid upon the slave States," and prevent the re-establishment of the Federal authority over them. In entering upon this role, the editor is certain that Gen. Hunter will be made precisely as he was, to military preparations for future victories.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Hunter's Order Disavowed.

President Lincoln on Monday issued the following important proclamation:

By the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas there appears in the public prints what purports to be a proclamation of Maj.-Gen. Hunter, in the words and figures following, to wit:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, [Hilton Head, S. C., May 9, 1862.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.—The three States of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, comprising the Military Department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the authority of the United States of America, and having adopted a new government, which, in the United States, it becomes a military necessity to declare them under martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862. Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible. The persons in these three States, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, hereinafter held as slaves, are therefore declared forever free.

DAVID HUNTER,

Major General Commanding.

Ed. W. SMITH, Acting Adjutant General.

And whereas the same is producing some excitement and misunderstanding, therefore,

L. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, proclaim and declare that the government of the United States had no knowledge, information or belief of an intention on the part of Gen. Hunter to issue such a proclamation; nor had he yet any authentic information that the same was genuine. And further, that neither Gen. Hunter, nor any other commander, or person, was authorized by the Government of the United States to make proclamation declaring the slaves of the South free; and that the supposed proclamation now in question, whether genuine or false, is altogether void, so far as respects such declaration.

I further make known that whether it be competent for me, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, to declare the slaves of any State or States free, and whether at any time, in any case, it shall have become a necessity indispensable to the maintenance of the government, to exercise such supposed power, are questions which, under my responsibility, I reserve to myself, and which I cannot feel justified in leaving to the decision of commanders in the field. These are totally different questions from those of police regulations in armies and camps.

On the sixth day of March last, by a special message, I recommended to Congress the adoption of a joint resolution to be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolition of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State in its discretion to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system."

The resolution, in the language above quoted, was adopted by large majorities in both branches of Congress, and now stands an authentic, definite, and solemn proposal of the nation to the States and people most immediately interested in the subject-matter. To the people of the South, it now comes, as a fact, that I do not care. I beseech you to make the arguments for yourselves. You cannot, if you would, be blind to the signs of the times. They are perfectly new, and marked. Bremen, Bremen, and much superior to the rifles used by our sharpshooters, having a range of 1,200 to 1,500 yards, while ours are only effective at about 1,000 yards.

In all cases the dead rebels left on the field were shot in the head, and the wounded in the neck and breast. The enemy left on the field 40 killed and 100 wounded.

—Few are the advantages of the time, and enlarged consideration of them, ranging, if it may be, far above personal and partisan politics. This proposal makes common cause for a common object, casting no reproaches upon any. It acts not the pharisee. The change it contemplates would come gently as the dews of heaven, not rending or wrecking any thing. Will you

not embrace it? So much good has not been done, by one effort, in all past time, as in the providence of God, it is now your high privilege to do. May the future not have to lament that you have neglected set.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and the independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

FROM GENERAL McCLELLAN.

"Iron Clads" Before from Fort Darling.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 11 o'clock P. M.—

The following dispatch has just been received at the War Department:

WILMINGTON, May 17.

Gen. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The gunboats Galena, Monitor, Aroostook, Naugatuck and Port Royal, were repulsed from Fort Darling, seven miles below Richmond yesterday.

A portion of them have returned to Jamestown Island, near this place, in the James river.

Lieut. Morris, commanding the Port Royal, sent overland to us this morning for intelligence regarding the forts below the Island, and also for assistance in burying the dead which he brought down with him. Seventeen bodies have been interred on the banks of the river, and there are a number of wounded on board, including Lt. Morris himself.

The 100-pound gun of the Naugatuck exploded at the first fire.

DAVID CAMPBELL, Colonel of the Fifth Cavalry. [By authority of Gen. G. B. McClellan.]

The New York Tribune publishes a private letter written on board the Galena, May 16, which says:

Yester-morning we ran up to Watches Bluff, where we found the river full of sunken steamers—the Jamestown, Yorktown, and a number of others. The bank was lined with rifle-pits, and on the top of the bluff the rebels had a very heavy battery mounted ten guns, some of them 10-inch, and three or four very heavy rifles.

We ran within half a mile of the battery, anchored and swung broadside to them. They opened fire, the first shot striking our port bow and going through the armor. About five minutes after we got another shot, very near where the first one struck.

As it came through, I killed one man instantly, and wounded four more of the crew. We fought them an hour, until we got out of ammunition, when we had to retire. We got 23 shots in our side and 17 on deck.

We had twelve men killed, two dangerously wounded, who have since died, and fifteen wounded. We made a gallant fight, but had no taken the battery we could not have held it, and the obstructions in the river prevented our going up any higher. One thing we have demonstrated, the Galena cannot stand heavy shot at a short range. We fired 238 rounds, all that we had. Had we had plenty of shells, we could have silenced the rebels in a couple of hours.

The correspondent of the "Philadelphia Press" writes:

The Galena was moved in close to the shore batteries, and opened a terrific fire upon them; the Monitor, Naugatuck, and other vessels assisting. At first the shot of the rebels, making holes in her mail, but gradually, after five hours' fighting, it was found that the steel-pierced shells used by the rebels were piercing her. Thirty shots struck her and lodged, whilst two went through her, tumbling out on the other side.

A shell burst in the Galena during the engagement, which unfortunately killed seventeen of the crew and wounded nine. But even this sad accident did not dishearten the brave Captain Redgers and his crew. They fought on until dark, and until their ammunition had nearly given out.

THE ONWARD MARCH TO RICHMOND.

Gen. McClellan's Headquarters Within a Short Distance of the City—The Enemy Driven Across Bottom Bridge—One of the Advancing Columns Eight Miles from the City.

[Army Correspondence of Associated Press.]

TUNISIA STATION, Va., May 20, P. M.—

The enemy's pickets were driven across Bottom Bridge yesterday by the troops advancing in that direction. They made good the loss of the steel-pierced bridge by the use of their artillery, but failed. Our batteries opened upon them, shelling the woods across the bridge.

HOW TO CARRY "NO PARTY."

If the Republicans desire to have no party organization during the period of the war, they can accomplish it very easily.

All they have to do is to abandon the Abolition schemes pending in Congress, and repeat those they have already passed. If they will be honest, and confine the war to what they professed a year ago—to a struggle for the Union and the Constitution—

and if they do not abandon the Abolition candidates but majorities in the country, to wit: For Commissioner, Ephraim Myers, 78; and for Treasurer, H. B. Dan-13.

THE ARMY VOTE.

The Supreme Court of this State has declared the army unconstitutional—on the Lorraine county District Attorney case.

Under this decision all the Democratic candidates but two in this county were elected at the last October election, their majorities in the county having been as follows: For President Judge, Robert J. Fisher, 50; for Associate Judge, David Ziegler, 49; for Assembly, Henry J. Myers, 60; for Director, Andrew Little, 3; for Auditor, John Cole, 18; and for Coroner, Dr. A. B. Dill, 32. But two of the Opposition candidates had majorities in the county, to wit: For Commissioner, Ephraim Myers, 78; and for Treasurer, H. B. Dan-13.

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A CALL WILL SOON BE MADE UPON THE STATES FOR ADDITIONAL VOLUNTEERS, TO THE NUMBER OF 100,000 AT LEAST. CAREFUL INQUIRY HAS ELICITED THE FACT, THAT OUR ARMY IS SMALLER THAN HAS BEEN REPRESENTED IN OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS, NUMBERING NOT 300,000 EFFECTIVE MEN. THIS FRESH FORCE IS TO BE MAINLY USED AS A RESERVE, TO BE STATIONED AT CONVENIENT POINTS TO MEET EMERGENCIES.

A CALL FOR MORE VOLUNTEERS.—The New York Tribune, of Wednesday, has the following among its special dispatches from Washington:

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BRITISH ABOLITIONISTS AND AMERICAN SLAVERY.

We see by the last European news that a deputation from that powerful self-righteous institution, the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, have been expressing a "hope" to the American Minister in London that the restoration of the Union would be founded upon the "abolition of slavery as the true cause of the strife." The reply of Mr. Adams is not yet published, but we trust he did not forget to remind these pharisean busybodies that these British abolitionists were themselves a primary "cause of the strife." We trust he reminded them that British abolitionists, and British gold, collected at abolition meetings and anti-slavery fairs in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow and elsewhere, were instrumental in effectually employing years ago to excite the Northern mind against slavery and slaveholders, thus preparing the way for the hostility between the two sections now existing. There was scarcely a thought of "strife" among all these fairs and Scotts abolitionists, first seen in New England, etc., to bear fruit. Such being the fact, it does not become these hypocrites, in the presence of the fearful configuration they have helped to kindle, to be now expressing a "hope" for the reconstruction of that Union they have done their best, or their worst, to destroy.

If they are really solicitous for the cause of "humanity," let their surplus philanthropy seek an investment in British India, where (in the Marathas) another rebellion, we perceive, is in progress. The "rebels" there are not "negroes," to be sure—but they are human beings, nevertheless, seeking to emancipate themselves from the worse than Southern bondage in which Englishmen hold them. Our people are tired and sick of this eternal interference in our domestic affairs by these pharisees of Mr. Matthew McKeekin of Franklin county.

On the 27th ult., at the Rev. Luther Parsonage, Littleton, Dr. Rev. S. Henry, Mr. W. H. HARRIS, and Miss ISABEL BEVER, both of Carroll county, Md.

On the 11th inst., at the same place, by the same, Mr. JOHN DUCE to MELIZA BAUMGARTNER, both of Carroll county, Md.

The President of the United States, his Cabinet, every member of Congress, the officers of the army, and all who are connected with the Administration of the Federal Government, are required to take an oath before entering on the duties of their offices, that they will defend, protect and preserve inviolate the National Constitution. When, then, the Abolitionists call upon them to break this precious instrument, they ask them to commit one of the greatest crimes before God and man—that of perjury.—*Eric Oglever.*

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour	4 75 to 90
Bee Flour	2 00
White Wheat	1 00 to 1 20
Red Wheat	1 60 to 2 00
Flax	50 to 60
Oats	50
Buckwheat	4 12
Olivered	1 75 to 2 00
Timothy Seed	1 75 to 2 00
Flax Seed	7 00
Flax of Paris	7 00
Flax ground, per bushel	2 00
BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.	
Flour	3 37 to 5 75
Wheat	1 20 to 2 00
Buckwheat	68 to 1 20
Flax	50 to 60
Oats	37 to 40
Olivered	5 00 to 5 25
Timothy Seed	2 00 to 2 25
Sheep Cattle, per hundred	8 00 to 10 00
Hogs, per hundred	4 25 to 5 25
Butter	16 00 to 18 00
Whiskey	2 25 to 2 50
Gano, Peruvian, per ton	60 00
HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.	
Flour, from stores	5 00
Wheat	1 15 to 1 20
Buckwheat	60
Flax	42
Oats	32
Clover Seed	2 25
Timothy Seed	1 75 to 2 00
Flax of Paris	6 25

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mr. BROWN & BROWN'S Store is well worth visiting at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of goods can be found. Their large room is full of Stores of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet-Iron Ware, Tin Ware, Plastered Ware, Japan Ware—embossing, indeed, everything in the house-furnishing line, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale, &c. They are also Sheet-Iron Ware, of their own manufacture—being a sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Linen is very large; also, Coal of every kind.

DYSPEPSIA—This is a very distressing complaint, and gives the patient more suffering than almost any other disease; in fact, it is a combination of all the complaints of the system, and, in addition, is one of the nature of almost all other complaints (containing). From this fact arise the very many cases where the disease is mistaken for some other, and so improperly treated. The first symptom—indigestion, flatulency, loss of appetite, heartburn, headache, &c., if neglected, almost always awaken some dormant disease, and send the poor sufferer to a premature grave. What you must first do is to cleanse the blood and regulate the bowels; this will be done by Mountain Herb Pill, &c., &c. but bid defiance to dyspepsia. Judson's Mountain Herb Pill is sold by all Medicine Dealers. (May 20, 1862.)

Purify the Blood.—Not a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the disorders that have been made to purify it, none have been found which could equal in effect AYR'S COMPOUND EXTRACT or SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and rectifies the blood, instills the vital fluid into the system and purges out the humors which obstruct the healthy functions of the body and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are, it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alternative remedy. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now for the first time, the public will be made acquainted with it. The manufacturer does not admit certitude to show its effects. But the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that his virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken. Sufferers from Sarsaparilla, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, try it and see the rapidity with which it cures. Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Eruptions, &c., are soon cleared out of the system.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetanus or St. Rhei, Scald Head, Ringworm, &c., can be so speedily cured by AYR'S SARSAPARILLA.

Notice to Contractors.—THE School Board of Cumberland district, intending to build a NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE at No. 1, (or formerly Boyd's,) the house to be of brick, by 24, with 28, will receive proposals for the same from contractors, and will meet for that purpose on the 1st of June, at 12 o'clock, A.M., at which time place contractors are requested to attend.

By order of the Board, J. A. HARPER, Secy.

May 26, 1862.

LADIES, call and see the cheapest lot of SILKS ever offered in Gettysburg, which are now open and ready for sale at APRIL 21.

FAHNESTOCK'S.—CARPETS, CARPETS.—A splendid lot of Carpets—good and cheap—just opened at the New Store of M. SPANGLER.

PURE BRANDY, WINE AND WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, at the New Drug Store of DR. R. HORNER.

A YER'S CHERYL PECTORAL, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, AYER'S PILLS; for sale at DR. R. HORNER'S New Drug Store.

NEW SPRING GOODS—just opened at the New Store of M. SPANGLER.

J. L. SCHICK has just received a lot of cheap Looking Glasses.

THE attention of the Ladies is especially invited to a large and splendid variety of Ladies' Kid and Morocco BOOTS and SLIPPERS—Lasting Gaiters, &c., &c.

R. F. McILHENRY'S.

TYSON'S GROUND SPICES, selected and ground expressly for DR. ROBERT HORNER'S New Drug Store.

MOURNING GOODS—The finest assort-ment of Mourning Goods ever offered, that an Auction for Five Managers of the day of June next, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P.M. By order of the Board, J. M. WALTER, Secy.

May 19, 1862.

Bastress & Peters

PA. THE highest cash prices for all kinds of GRAIN, FLOUR,

SEEDS, &c., at the Brick Warehouse in New Oxford.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of GROCERIES, at wholesale and retail—also LUMBER, COAL, GUANO, PLASTER, &c.

April 28, 1862.

TYSON'S BROTHERS are making their prem-ium pictures at prices to suit the times.

LL kinds of STRAW GOODS, embracing Men's and Boys' Hats, Misses' and Children's Hats, Shaker Hoods, &c., &c.

R. F. McILHENRY'S.

DR. R. HORNER'S TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

UMBRELLAS of every variety at PICKING'S.

FLY NETS—a superior assortment at PICKING'S.

[Sept. 2, 1862.]

EMPLOYMENT!—[75¢.] AGENTS WANTED.—We will pay \$100 to \$150 per month, and a commission of 10 per cent, for a commission. Particulars sent free. Address, EAST SIDE, MACINTOSH COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milne, Ohio.

[Sept. 2, 1862.]

Borough Account.

SAUVEL R. RUSSELL, Treasurer, in account with the Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg:

DR.

Outstanding tax in hands of H. Brinkhoff, for 1859, \$12 59

outstanding tax in hands of S. S. McCreary, for 1860, 326 28

amount of taxes assessed for 1861, 1,614 28

Out received on claim against Sarah Lease, 38 20

DR.

Outstanding tax in hands of H. Brinkhoff, for 1859, \$1,891 38

By cash paid on orders to sundry persons:

Int. paid to sundry persons, \$214 05

Note in bank, 330 00

Water rent, 15 00

Taxes and ground rent, 3 85

Land paid late, 1 00

A. D. Buehler, 10 00

F. B. Picking, 7 00

Joseph Bevan, 7 00

Boyer & Son, 7 00

Miss McCreary, 7 00

Mrs. Mary Martin, 7 00

Mrs. Mary McAllister, 7 00

Philip Winter, 7 00

Cobean & Culp, 7 00

Jacobs & Brother, 7 00

Dr. Robert Horner, 7 00

John Gruel, 7 00

Scott & Son, 7 00

Mrs. Sophia Strouse, 7 00

M. Samson, 7 00

F. McCreary, 7 00

George Kallmich, 7 00

L. H. Minigh, 7 00

George Myrick, 7 00

S. S. Forney, 7 00

Norbeck & Martin, 7 00

Rowe & Brother, 7 00

H. G. Carr, 7 00

Codori & Gillespie, 7 00

Diehl, Brinkerhoff & Co., 7 00

John Hoke, 7 00

Sheads & Buehler, 7 00

Wm. E. Bittle, 7 00

MOUNTPEACE, 7 00

DR.

Joseph Sheely, 7 00

Samuel Faber, 7 00

A. W. Staub, 7 00

George C. Keitel, 7 00

J. E. Smith, 7 00

J. E. Miller, 7 00

GERMANY, 7 00

YOUNT & CO., 7 00

MRS. MARY REED, 7 00

JOHN REED, 7 00

Terpsichore
The COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STANLEY, at \$1 75 per annum, if paid strictly in advance—\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrears are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Jon PRACTICE done with neatness and dispatch.

Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tanning Establishment. "COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

On Wednesday, the 28th day of May next, the subscriber, Assignee of WILLIAM S. JENKINS and WIFE, will sell at Public Sale, at the residence of said Assignees, in Oxford township, Adams county, the following highly valuable Personal and Real Property, viz:

7 head of Superior Draught HORSES, 4 under six years, 2 Mares and 5 geldings, 2 of COWS and YOUNG CATTLE, improved breeds, in good order, 3 PULLIES, 1 Cart and Dismount, one full grown; a lot of SHOATS, some 50 in number, about 6 months old, in thriving condition; 22 head of prime fat HOGS.

Also, full assortment of Farming Implements, consisting of Ploughs, Journals, Cultivators, 4 WAGONS, 1 One-horse do, Cart, Carriage, Sleigh, an excellent MOWER AND REAPER, Threshing Machine, with double shaker and horse power, Grain Drill, Corn Sheller, Harness, Chains, Log Chains, &c.

Will be offered at the same time, A FULL LOT OF MACHINERY OF A FIRST-CLASS DISTILLERY, in good order, but little worn; an Engine and Boiler, twenty horse power, as good as new—2 pair French Burn Mill Stones, nearly new, together with their fixtures; a Double Distilling Apparatus, which is turning out first quality of whiskey. Persons wishing to buy the whole apparatus, could not fail to secure a bargain, as it will be sold at half its cost.

Also, THE BUILDINGS containing the Machinery, together with Steel Stable, Hog Pens, Mill House, and a Large Ware House, &c., situated on a lot of very valuable materials, & pine and oak lumber. The purchaser must remove all these buildings from the premises. Will also be offered a lot of SUPERIOR WHISKY, some common do; Grain by the bushel, & an Grade in the ground.

Also, some HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, a variety of articles, too tedious to mention.

At the same time will be offered, A RED-LAND FARM, in Oxford township, Adams co., adjoining lands of Joseph J. Smith, Joseph Lilly, and others, containing 225 Acres, more or less. The land is naturally of good quality. Some 3,000 or 5,000 bushels of lime have been applied to it in the course of a few years, and peat can be had within a mile. There is upon the farm a large Two-story BRICK HOUSE, with Back-building, and out-buildings.

Also a HOUSE AND LOT, in Irishtown, the lot containing Half an Acre, an, beside the house, having Stable, Avens, Hog Pen, &c., thereon.

For Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on good day, and to continue, from day to day, until all is sold. Attention, and a credit of 9 months with interest, given to

JOHN L. JENKINS, Assignee.

April 28, 1862.

John L. Jenkins, Assignee.

Patrona Coal Oil.

WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE and equal to any KEROSENE.

Why buy an explosive oil, when a few cents more per gallon \$3.00 furnishes you with perfect OIL. Made only by PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 127 Walnut Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Feb. 24, 1862.

John L. Jenkins, Assignee.

Saponifier! Saponifier!

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER—All Kit-his Soap can be made into good SOAP, by using SAPONIFIER!

DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANYING EACH BOX OF SOAP, as easily made with it as making a cup of coffee. Menget's Patent for the Patents. PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 127 W. 12th St., PHILADELPHIA.

Feb. 24, 1862.

John L. Jenkins, Assignee.

Trees! Trees! Trees!

The undersigned invite attention to their large and well-grown stock of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Shrubs, &c., embracing a large and complete assortment of APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, and NECTARINES, Standard for the Orchard, and Dwarf for the Garden, ENGLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH CHESTNUTS, HAZELNUTS, &c., RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, Currants and GOOSBERRIES, in great variety, GRAPES of choice kinds, ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB, &c., &c. Also, a fine stock of well formed bushes, EVERGREENS, suitable for the Cemetery and Lawn.

DECIDUOUS TREES, for street planting, and a general assortment of

ORNAMENTAL TREES and FLOWERING SHRUBS, ROSES of choice varieties, CAMELLIAS, BUDWEISER PLANTS, &c.

The stock is now nearly thirty and five, and we offer it at prices to suit the times.

Catalogues mailed to applicants.

Address EDWARD J. EVANS, & CO.

Central Nurseries, York, Pa.

March 24, 1862.

John L. Jenkins, Assignee.

New Goods!—Large Stock!

JACOB'S & BRO. have just received, from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of

CLOTHES, CASSIMERS, VESTINGS.

Cassimets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They are in continuance of the public's practice, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

John L. Jenkins, Assignee.

Restaurant.

THE CHAMBERSBURG STREET RESTAURANT, (recently Eckenrode's,) in the Jacobs Building, Chambersburg street, is now conducted by the undersigned.

OSTERS are done in all styles; FRIED CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, TRIPPE, BOILED EGGS, &c.

A NICE GLASS OF ALE, can always be had. Call in. The Saloon has been re-painted and fitted up in fine style.

GEORGE JACOBS.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

1862.

Bargains! Bargains!

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS.—Having just received a very large supply of the above goods, we are prepared to sell them lower than ever sold in this place. My stock is most complete, embracing every style of Shoe and Hats made.

HATS AND CAPS, consisting of all the latest styles for Spring and Summer.

BOOTS AND SHOES, for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children.

Clothes made from 25 cents up. TRUNKS of every description and kind.

Call and examine the bargains at

417-18 W. Market St., R. F. McILHENY'S.

QUESTION ASKED AND ANSWERED.

Q. Why is it that H. B. CARRELL'S HOSIERY is cheap for cash?—Because he buys for cash and says nothing but a good article, and sells at a very short profit. Ladies and gentlemen, give him a call. Don't forget the place.

East opposite the Bank, in York. [Nov. 25.]

EVISON BROTHERS have, constantly on hand, a large assortment of plain and fancy cases, gilded frames, gold and plated lockets, bracelets, &c., &c., which they are selling at astonishingly low prices.

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Clothes made from 25 cents up.

WAR NEWS.

IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL— GEN. HUNTER'S NEGRO BRIGADE.

The Atlantic, which arrived on Saturday at New York, the Commercial says, brings intelligence that a negro brigade was in process of formation at Port Royal, by order of Gen. Hunter. Between five and six hundred "contrabands" have been enlisted from Beaufort, Ladies' Island, and Port Royal. One regiment of one thousand men is complete. Captain Sexton, formerly Quartermaster in chief of Gen. Hunter's division, will be assigned to the command as Brigadier-General. The officers are to be taken from the volunteer force, no negro being allowed to hold an official position. Great offence, our informant asserts, is felt by the army under General Hunter, because of his orders for organizing a negro brigade. A number of officers, he says, have resigned, and others have declared their intention to do so.

The negroes, as a general thing, it is further said, are not in favor of this organization. Large numbers of them have fled, fearing that if they remained near the army they would be impressed. The health of the army was improving, and the soldiers were in excellent spirits. No important movements have taken place of late. The news of the war on the peninsula had not reached Port Royal. Port Royal was almost completely reprieved. The New York Express says:

The proclamation of Gen. Hunter was received very unfavorably by nearly all the officers at Port Royal, some of whom had gone so far as to express their dissatisfaction within the hearing of the general. The negro regiment, now organizing at Port Royal, is being drilled every day, and their appearance is said to be provocative of great mirth among the white soldiers. On Tuesday last they were reviewed by Gen. Hunter, but they looked more like the recruits of Faistau than soldiers of an organized army.

The regularly enlisted soldiers are not at all pleased with this arrangement, and are not at all backward in expressing their dislike of their new brother-soldiers. The negroes are quartered near the quartermaster's department. The colonel of a New York regiment, a gentleman well known in the first division, is spoken of as the colonel to the negroes, and ultimately as their brigadier.

THE PRESS ON HUNTER'S PROCLAMATION.

The National Intelligencer contains an article, three columns in length, denouncing Gen. Hunter's proclamation.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer—Rep.] We do not hesitate to say, that for this monstrous usurpation of power, for this inconceivable folly and recklessness, so totally uncalled for and unfoundedly to be every consideration, Gen. Hunter should be peremptorily and ignominiously suspended. We need some decisive dealing with such cases, to put a stop to them.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer—Rep.]

What could have impelled so good a general to make a proclamation so wild in its statement of facts, so impulsive as to its probable effects, and so violently opposed to the officially declared policy of both the national executive and national legislature, surpasses comprehension.

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE PROCLAMATION.

The "Courrier des Etats Unis" (French organ in New York) is very severe on the Hunter proclamation, which it looks upon as only another evidence of the disposition of the abolitionists to pervert the war for the Union into a "savage raid upon the slave States," and prevent the re-establishment of the Federal authority over them. In entering upon this role, the editor is certain that Gen. Hunter will but waste precious time, that might be more advantageously devoted to military preparations for future victories.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Hunter's Order Disavowed.

President Lincoln on Monday issued the following important proclamation:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas there appears in the public prints what purports to be a proclamation of Maj. Gen. Hunter, in the words and figures following, to wit:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 9, 1862.

"GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.—The three States of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, comprising the Military Department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the said United States, it became a military necessity to declare them under martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862. 'Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible. The persons in these three States, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, heretofore held as slaves, are therefore declared free men.'

[Official.] "DAVID HUNTER, Major General Commanding."

"Ep. W. Surr, Acting Adj't General."

And whereas the same is producing some excitement and misunderstanding, therefore,

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, proclaim and declare that the government of the United States had no knowledge, information or belief of an intention on the part of Gen. Hunter to issue such a proclamation; nor has it yet any authentic information that the document is genuine. And further, that neither Gen. Hunter, nor any other commander, or person, has been authorized by the Government of the United States to make proclamation declaring the slaves of any State free; and that the supposed proclamation now in question, whether genuine or false, is altogether void, so far as respects such declaration.

I further make known that whether it be competent for me, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, to declare the slaves of any State or States free, and whether at any time, in any case, it shall have become a necessity indispensable to the maintenance of the government, to exercise such supposed power, are questions which, under my responsibility, I reserve to myself, and which I cannot feel justified in leaving to the decision of commanders in the field. These are totally different questions from those of police regulations in armies and camps.

On the sixth day of March last, by a special message, I recommended to Congress the adoption of a joint resolution to be substantially as follows:

"Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolition of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State in its discretion to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system."

The resolution, in the language above quoted, was adopted by large majorities in both branches of Congress, and now stands an authentic, definite, and sole proposal of the nation to the States and people most immediately interested in the subject-matter. To the people of those States I now earnestly appeal. I do not argue. I beseech you to make the arguments for yourselves. You cannot, if you would, be blind to the signs of the times. I beg of you a calm and enlarged consideration of them, ranging, if it may be, far above personal and partisan politics. This proposal makes common cause for a common object, casting no reproach upon any. It contains not the words "The slaves." The slaves, as the dews of heaven, not rending or wrecking any thing. Will you

not embrace it? So much good has not been done, by one effort, in all past time, in the providence of God, it is now your high privilege to do. May the future not have to lament that you have neglected it.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and the independence of the United States the eighty-sixth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

FROM GENERAL McCLELLAN.

"Iron Clads" Retire from Fort Darling.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 11 o'clock P. M.—The following dispatch has just been received at the War Department:

WILLIAMSBOURG, May 17.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The gunboats Galena, Monitor, Aroostook, Naugatuck and Port Royal, were repulsed from Fort Darling, seven miles below Richmond yesterday.

A portion of them have returned to James Island, near this place, in the James river.

Lieut. Morris, commanding the Port Royal, sent overland to us this morning for intelligence regarding the forts below the Island, and also for assistance in burying the dead which he brought down with him. Seventeen bodies have been interred on the banks of the river, and there are a number of wounded on board, including Lt. Morris himself.

The 100-pound gun of the Naugatuck exploded at the first fire.

DAVID CAMPBELL, Colonel of the Fifth Cavalry.

[By authority of Gen. G. B. McClellan.]

The New York Tribune publishes a private letter written on board the Galena, May 16, which says:

Yesterday morning we ran up to Watcher's Bluff, where we found the river full of sunken steamers—the James-town, Yorktown, and a number of others. The bank was lined with rifle-pits, and on the top of the bluff the rebels had a very heavy battery, mounting ten guns, some of them 10-inch, and three or four very heavy rifles.

We ran with halts of the battery, anchored and swung broadside to them. They opened fire, the first shot striking our port bow, and going through the armor. About five minutes after we got another shot, very near where the first one struck. As it came through it killed one man in the bow, and wounded four more of the gun crew. We fought them four hours, until we got out of ammunition, when we had to retire. We got 23 shots in our side and 17 on deck.

We had twelve men killed, two dangerously wounded, who have since died, and fifteen wounded. We made a gallant fight, but had we taken the battery we could not have held it, and the obstructions in the river prevented our going up any higher. One thing we have demonstrated, the Galena cannot stand heavy shot at a short range. We fired 238 rounds, all that we had. Had we had plenty of shells, we could have silenced the rebels in a couple of hours.

The correspondent of the "Philadelphia Press" writes:

The Galena was moored in close to the shore batteries, and opened a fierce fire upon them, the Monitor, Naugatuck, and other vessels assisting. At first the shot of the rebels rolled off the sides of the Galena, making only dents in her mail, but gradually, after five hours' fighting, it was found that the steel-pointed balls used by the rebels were piercing her. Thirty shots struck her and lodged, whilst two went entirely through her, tumbling out on the other side.

A shell burst in the Galena during the engagement, which unfortunately killed seventeen of the crew and wounded nineteen. But even this sad accident did not dishearten the brave Captain Rodgers and his crew. They fought on until dark, and until their ammunition had nearly given out.

The Naugatuck was nobly handled by Capt. Constable; but after firing seven magnificent shots, her splendid bow gun burst, killing two men and wounding three others, including Captain Constable, who was struck in the head by a piece of the flying metal. We are happy to learn that he is not seriously injured. A flaw was discovered in the metal, and this was, no doubt, the cause of the explosion.

Lieut. Morris, in command of the gunboat Port Royal, and late of the Cumberland, was slightly wounded. Commodore Rodgers was wounded painfully, but not seriously, in the left cheek.

The slaughter among the rebels in the batteries is said to have been terrible, although they had the advantage of our gunboats in having the batteries situated on a bluff.

THE ONWARD MARCH TO RICHMOND.

Gen. McClellan's Headquarters Within a Short Distance of the City—The Enemy Driven Across Bottom Bridge—One of the Advancing Columns Eight Miles from the City.

[Army Correspondence of Associated Press.]

BUCCASSET, VA., May 20, P. M.—

The enemy's pickets were driven across Bottom Bridge yesterday by the troops advancing in that direction. The rebels attempted to regain the post by the use of their artillery, but failed. Our batteries opened upon them, shelling the woods each side of the bridge.

HOW TO CARRY "NO PARTY."

If the Republicans desire to have no party organization during the period of the war, they can accomplish it very easily.

All they have to do is to abandon the Abolition schemes pending in Congress, and repeal those they have already passed.

If they will be honest, and confine the war to what they professed a year ago—to a struggle for the Union and the Constitution—

party dissensions will cease. It is they who are reviving old party feeling and old party issues.

The Democracy are only acting on the defensive, but, failed. Our batteries

opened upon them, shelling the woods each side of the bridge.

THE ARMY VOTE.

The Supreme Court of this State has declared the army vote unconstitutional—on the Luray county District Attorney case.

Under this decision all the Democratic candidates but two in this county were

elected at the last October election, their

majorities in the county having been as fol-

lows: For President Judge, Robert J. Clark, 25; for Associate Judge, David Fisher, 59; for Assembly, Henry J. Myers, 49; for Assembly, Henry J. Myers, 49; for Director, Andrew Little, 3; for Auditor, John Cole, 13; and for Coroner, Dr. A. B. Dill, 32. But two of the Oppo-

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All Sorts.

Advertisements.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

D. McConaughy,

We understand that the Common Schools of the Borough will close on the first of June, with the usual public examinations, commencing with Miss Belen's and Miss Thompson's, on Wednesday afternoon, May 28; Miss McCleary's on Thursday morning; Mr. Little's on Thursday afternoon; and the Department under charge of Mr. Baugher and Misses Whitesides & Myers on Friday. The schools will be re-opened on the first of September.

Destructive Fire.

On Saturday forenoon week, the extensive Distillery of Wm. Jenkins, Esq., in Oxford township, was entirely destroyed by fire, with all the stone fixtures, engines, boilers, a large quantity of grain, whiskey, &c. It is not known precisely how the fire originated, as it was on fire when discovered, and burnt so rapidly as to resist all attempts to check the flames. The loss is from three to four thousand dollars—no insurance.

Section 6. And be it further enacted, That any volunteer who may be received into the service of the United States under this act, and who may be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to the benefits which have been or may be conferred on persons disabled in the regular service; and the widow, if there be one, and if not, the legal heirs of such as die or may be killed in service, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances, shall receive the sum of \$19.

Section 7. And be it further enacted, That any volunteer who may be received into the service of the United States under this act, and who may be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to the benefits which have been or may be conferred on persons disabled in the regular service; and the widow, if there be one, and if not, the legal heirs of such as die or may be killed in service, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances, shall receive the sum of \$19.

Section 8. And be it further enacted, That the bill giving bounties to soldiers which passed the Senate on Monday, appropriates \$6,000,000 for that purpose. It is in accordance with the act authorizing the employment of volunteers, passed in July last, a section of which is as follows:

Section 6. And be it further enacted, That any volunteer who may be received

into the service of the United States under this act, and who may be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to the benefits which have been or may be conferred on persons disabled in the regular service; and the widow, if there be one, and if not, the legal heirs of such as die or may be killed in service, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances, shall receive the sum of \$19.

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into the service of the United States under this act, and who may be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to the benefits which have been or may be conferred on persons disabled in the regular service; and the widow, if there be one, and if not, the legal heirs of such as die or may be killed in service, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances, shall receive the sum of \$19.

Section 9. And be it further enacted, That any volunteer who may be received

into the service of the United States under this act, and who may be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to the benefits which have been or may be conferred on persons disabled in the regular service; and the widow, if there be one, and if not, the legal heirs of such as die or may be killed in service, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances, shall receive the sum of \$19.

Section 10. And be it further enacted, That any volunteer who may be received

into the service of the United States under this act, and who may be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to the benefits which have been or may be conferred on persons disabled in the regular service; and the widow, if there be one, and if not, the legal heirs of such as die or may be killed in service, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances, shall receive the sum of \$19.

Section 11. And be it further enacted, That any volunteer who may be received

into the service of the United States under this act, and who may be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to the benefits which have been or may be conferred on persons disabled in the regular service; and the widow, if there be one, and if not, the legal heirs of such as die or may be killed in service, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances, shall receive the sum of \$19.

Section 12. And be it further enacted, That any volunteer who may be received

into the service of the United States under this act, and who may be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to the benefits which have been or may be conferred on persons disabled in the regular service; and the widow, if there be one, and if not, the legal heirs of such as die or may be killed in service, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances, shall receive the sum of \$19.

Section 13. And be it further enacted, That any volunteer who may be received

into the service of the United States under this act, and who may be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to the benefits which have been or may be conferred on persons disabled in the regular service; and the widow, if there be one, and if not, the legal heirs of such as die or may be killed in service, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances, shall receive the sum of \$19.

Section 14. And be it further enacted, That any volunteer who may be received

into the service of the United States under this act, and who may be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to the benefits which have been or may be conferred on persons disabled in the regular service; and the widow, if there be one, and if not, the legal heirs of such as die or may be killed in service, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances, shall receive the sum of \$19.

Section 15. And be it further enacted, That any volunteer who may be received

into the service of the United States under this act, and who may be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to the benefits which have been or may be conferred on persons disabled in the regular service; and the widow, if there be one, and if not, the legal heirs of such as die or may be killed in service, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances, shall receive the sum of \$19.

Section 16. And be it further enacted, That any volunteer who may be received

into the service of the United States under this act, and who may be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to the benefits which have been or may be conferred on persons disabled in the regular service; and the widow, if there be one, and if not, the legal heirs of such as die or may be killed in service, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances, shall receive the sum of \$19.

Section 17. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the proper authorities of any county within this Commonwealth to assess and levy a tax for the payment of such appropriations as may have been, or may hereafter be made by such authorities for the relief of volunteers, or their families, or both, which volunteers shall have been, or may be received into the service of this State or the United States, in the present exigency of the country. Provided, That such assessment shall not in any one year exceed two and one-half mills upon the dollar of the taxable property of such county. Provided, That all loans heretofore negotiated, or money borrowed by Commissioners or municipal authorities, are hereby validated.

Section 18. And be it further enacted, That JAMES H. MARSHALL, Wm. B. GARDNER, EPHRAIM MYERS, Commissioners.

Attest—J. M. WALTER, Clerk.

April 28, 1861.

New Tailoring.

ESTABLISHMENT—GEO. E. BICKENRODE,

or FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

adopts this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailoring establishment in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, (late Post Office) near the Diamond, where he is prepared to do all work in his line in the best manner, and to the satisfaction of customers. He employs none but first class hands, and receives

THE FASHIONABLE REGULARLY,

he can warrant fashionable fits and neat and substantial sewing. He asks a share of the public's patronage, promising to spare no effort to do it. His charges will always be found as moderate as the times will allow.

Cutting and Repairing done at the shortest notice.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Assignee's Notice.

The undersigned, having been appointed

Assignee, under a deed of trust for the

benefit of creditors, of Wm. S. Jenkins and Wirs. of Oxford township, Adams county, is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to Assignors to make immediate payment to the undersigned, residing in Mifflinstown, and that having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN L. JENKINS, Assignee.

April 28, 1862. *Assignee.*

Revolvers.

A NEW lot of REVOLVERS, of different

models, embracing the latest, received at

Adams, in the west corner of the Diamond.

Having purchased for cash, at the best rates, he is prepared to sell, as low as the lowest—if not lower yet. Drop in and examine them for yourselves. No trouble to show goods.

345 1/2 1861.

PREMIUM awarded to Tyson Brothers

by the Mifflin Agricultural Society, Sept.

1860, and by the Adams County Agricultural Society, Sept. 1861, for best Ambrotypes and Photographs, over all others on exhibition.

1861.

Assignee's Notice.

The undersigned, having been appointed

Assignee, under a deed of trust for the

benefit of creditors, of Lucy Easick and Wirs.

of Cumberland township, Adams county, is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Assignors to make immediate payment to the undersigned, residing in Gettysburg, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB BENNE, Assignee.

April 14, 1862. *Assignee.*

Notice.

We desire all persons indebted to us to

call and make settlement, having made

a change in our manner of doing business.

Oct. 28, 1861. *FARNESTOCK BROS.*

Revolvers.

A NEW lot of REVOLVERS, of different

models, embracing the latest, received at

Adams, in the west corner of the Diamond.

Having purchased for cash, at the best rates,

he is prepared to sell, as low as the lowest—if

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JACOB BENNE, Assignee.

April 28, 1862. *Assignee.*

Notice.

We desire all persons indebted to us to

call and make settlement, having made

a change in our manner of doing business.

Oct. 28, 1861. *FARNESTOCK BROS.*

Queen'sware.

If you want anything in the QUEEN'SWARE

line call at A. SCOTT & SONS, where you

will find the best assortment in town.

March 21, 1862.

DOMESTICS

Tickings, Checks, Flannels,

&c., cheap at Farnestock's. We have also

a MUSLIN brandied with our own name, to

which we invite especial attention, as it excels

by far, any ever offered in that market for the

price.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great va-

riety, at SCHICK'S.

Oct. 23, 1861.

Notice.

We desire all persons indebted to us to

call and make settlement, having made

a change in our manner of doing business.

Oct. 28, 1861. *FARNESTOCK BROS.*

Revolvers.

A NEW lot of REVOLVERS, of different

models, embracing the latest, received at

Adams, in the west corner of the Diamond.

Having purchased for cash, at the best rates,

he is prepared to sell, as low as the lowest—if

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